

West Virginia Writers' Project
RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

appears in the Local description of a 100 Acre grant issued to Adam Arbogast bearing date of 1811 and Recorded in the Pendleton Grant Book .

This instance occurred shortly after the first settlement was made on the upper Greenbrier, who were John Yeager, Abram Burner, John Slavín, and Adam Arbogast, and William Houchin. This first settlement on the Upper Greenbrier now Travelers Repose was made immediately after the Revolutionary War. about the year of 1784 or 1785.

West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Chap. 7

Natural Setting Pocahontas County
History. Chapter Three (Part 1)
Subject Sec. (D.)

Date July 26th 1941.

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown.

Date Research Taken Between July 12th
and July 26th 1941.

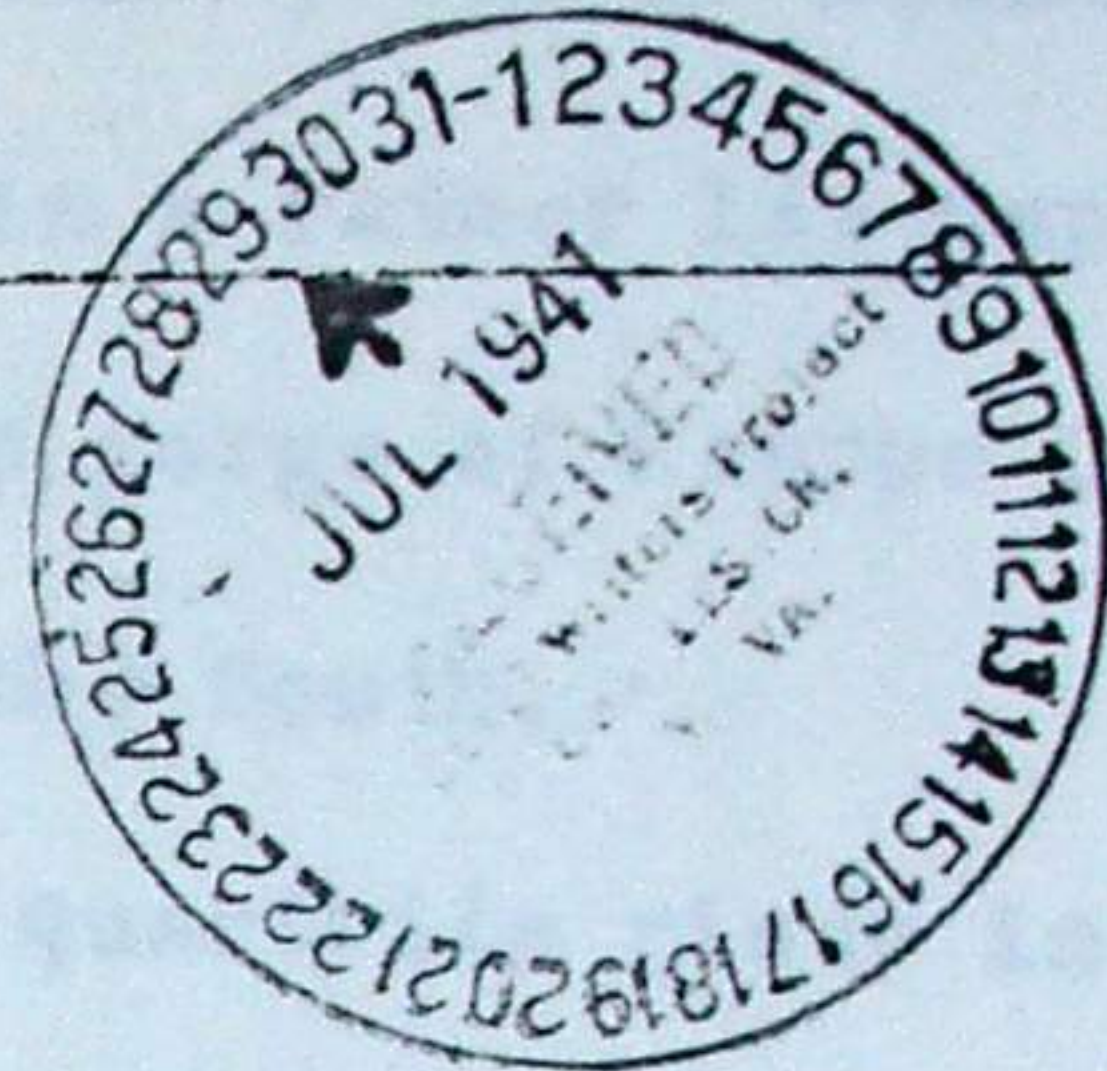
Typist Roscoe W. Brown.
Geological Survey of West Va.

Date Typed July 21st and 24th and 25th.

Source From the Archives of West Va.

Date Filed _____

Old Diary . From T.S. McNeel , Marlinton W, Va



CHAPTER THREE- NATURAL SETTING (Pochontas County)

Part (1) Sec (D)

July 26th 1941.
Roscoe W. Brown.
Roscoe W. Brown

The Mountain between the Knapps Creek, and Thomas Creek , and South of Sittlingtons Creek has been Locally Known as Michael Mountain , This of mountain is crossed by Sittlingtons Creek north of Michael Mountain in a rather low Gap at the conjunction of Buzards Creek , and again by the deep gorge of Knapps Creek at Minnahaha Springs , which terminates Browns Mountain on the South.

On the north end of Beaver Lick Mountain the White Medina quartzite rises in a vertical cliff to 3,662 feet , while continuation of the same rock marks the Southern end of Michael Mountain with an elevation of 3,652 feet .

The Michael Mountain Fire Tower , is situated on the southern end of the Mountain which is in the bounds of the Seneca State Forest, This Fire Tower was built by the State , of West Va in the year of 1923.

The Michael Mountain is very rough, and rugged, and is a haunt for the Deer of the Seneca Forest which cross the Michael and move on to the Allegheny Mountain .

The Michael Mountain bears the name of Michael Daugherty, who was one of Knapps Creeks very early settlers , who came to that region from Ireland in the year of 1770, he was one of the very best citizens , of the pioneers of Pochontas County . He was a great hunter and sportsman , he would pride himself in the extraordinary feat, of walking in on a Bear with a hunting knife or a club , while the dogs were attracting the attention of the bear in the front . At one time his dogs had cornered a bear some where on the Michael Mountain this event appears to be in his old days, not being very agile, he undertook to wade in upon the bear with his hunting knife, as the hunter struck his knife home, the big bear struck him with his paw, and crippled him in such a manner, that he died from the wounds. and it was thereafter called Michaels Mountain .

Buzards Creek , and Daugherty Ridge, was named in honor of Michael Daugherty,

Natural Setting CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

Sec-D -)

Dec-28th 1940.

TACKETS FORK is a branch of the North Fork Creek , and gives rise near the top of the Allegheny Mountain at a low place called the " Pole Bars " and has a length of 2.6 miles with a fall of 1085 feet , with a fall of 293.2 feet per mile; and has an area of drainage basin of 2.33 square miles. The head of Tackets Fork is still covered with the virgin Forest of about 1000 Acres of hard wood , (No timber of any kind had been cut in this tract of the Virgin forest which was left by the Lumber Company that owned the land while the Lumber Companies were in operation in Pocahontas County. the same tract of Timber extends across Little Ridge a spur of the Allegheny Mountain , and through the head of Sutton Run, and is the only tract of the virgin forest that has not ^{been} cut or culled out by the Lumber Companies , it is now owned by the U.S.- F.S being in the bounds of the Monongahela National Forest ; In years to come the U.S. - F.S. may build a truck roads to the head of Tackets Fork and the Sutton Run for the purpose of operating all the merchantable timber in this tract of vacated timber land.)

Tackets Fork received its name from an old pioneer by the name of " Tacket " Tacket was an old hunter and made the dressing of hides a specialty He had a cabin built near the mouth of the Tackets Fork the foundation of which is plain to be seen at the present time., There is a tradition that his name was Christopher Tacket , and that he was killed by the Indians on the Kanawha River while defending a Fort . If this be true it was in the year of 1788 . (As shown by the history Trans- Allegheny Pioneers)

21-DSC05060.JPG

SUTTON RUN - The Sutton Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek and has a length of 2.6 miles, with a fall of 1125 feet, and a fall of 387.2 feet per mile, and a drainage area of 3.17 square miles.

There still remains a part of the Virgin forest in the head of the Sutton Run. The Sutton Run was in the pioneer days ^{was} a noted branch for the large number of Maple trees that were so numerous all along the Run.

The early settlers of the Greenbank neighborhood would move to the Sutton Run during the Maple Sugar season to make their supply of Maple Syrup and Sugar; at the mouth of the Sutton Run, Godlip Hartman had his camp, the next in the Run was Jacob Gillispie, 2nd Beverage, 3rd John Sutton, 4th John Sheets, in Sheets Hollow, 5th James Talman, in the Talman Hollow, 6th William B. Wooddell on Negro Knob.

The pioneers would have the very best Sugar Camps, were made comfortable on Sutton Run would stay at their camps during the season; The Maple Sugar industry was perhaps first started by the pioneer John Sutton who settled in the Hill country in the year of 1797 near Greenbank; he would go each spring to the Sutton Run, to make his supply of Sugar, and along with the other named neighbors, would work with each other in way of hauling wood, and supplies, for their sugar camps,

Those early Sugar makers, on the Sutton Run had many stirring incidents with wolves, panthers, and wild cats; in the spring of the year the varmits would be hungry, and be constantly sneaking around the camps in the nights.

The John Sutton for whom the Run was named was from Westmorland County Virginia, and was acquainted with the Washingtons; his old homestead was on the broad Potomac, he paid a visit to his old home, and his many friends seemed astonished when he told them he had seen the the head spring of the Potomac and had drank from its source.

ROSIN RUN

The Rosin Run, is the largest Branch of the North Fork Creek; it has a total length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a fall of 350, a fall of 100 feet per mile and has an drainage area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles .

The valley of the Rosin Run was settled along with the first settlement of the Greenbank neighborhood, the first settlers were Cartmill, Ingrams, Givens, Coberly, Cooper, Dysard, Lamb, Wooddells, and Bible.

The surveys were made ranging from 1780 to 1806. some of the land grants gives the local description as being on the Deer Creek, and others quote it as being on Cartmills Creek ; many of the older folks claim that the pioneers considered this branch to be Deer Creek , and the North Fork Creek its North Branch and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek.

The Rosin^{Run}, some times called Rosin Fork² flows in the North Fork Creek South of the Town of Greenbank ; the valley through which it flows was formerly completely covered with the famous White pine trees , and was for many years known as the "Piney -Woods".

In the days when the St Lawrence Lumber Company was operating the White Pine timber on the Rosin Run they constructed a Splash Dam across the Run and when they had all the logs rolled in, they turned the Dam loose and floated the logs to the North Fork Creek , and thence to the Greenbrier River and then to Roncevert; they began to open the Splash Dam in the latter days of the Month of February and about the First of May 1883, they completed the drive to the North Fork Creek . About two Million feet of white pine logs were driven down the Rosin Run by the Splash Dam system .

This work was under the supervision of Alex Mc Lain, and H. A. Yeager;
~~The old Splash Dam~~
The old Splash Dam is yet plain to be seen , on the lands of J.B.Sutton

The banks of the Rosin Run was covered with Rosin from the white pine logs and was called "ROSIN RUN" thereafter , a name that will always cling to it.

COOPER RUN. The Cooper Run , is a small branch that flows into the Rosin - Run , and has a total length of 3.2 miles , a fall of 325 feet, and a fall per mile of 101.5 feet; and has a drainage area of 1,68 square miles.

This small branch known as the Cooper Run received its name from the early settler James Cooper ; who settled on the branch about the year of 1800 , was a native of Augusta County , having married Nancy Agnes Wooddel, came along with the Wooddells, very early in the settlement of this section of Pocahontas County. He secured a Land Grant of 20 Acres of land bearing date of 1810 and called its location as being on the Waters of Cartmills Creek , and was under the regime of Bath County, and this section was then called locally; "The Piney Woods"

James Coopers name appears in the organization of Pocahontas County as one of the first constables appointed . He served as Magistrate , Assessor, and Teacher of Schools . He was regarded with high esteem for his honest and elevated character in social and business relations . And the branch so named " Coopers Run " will forever perpetuate his memory in the annals of Pocahontas County.

DISMAL RUN.

The Dismal Run is a small branch that flows in to the North Fork -Creek South West of the site of the North Fork Milling Company, and appears to be considered of no importance by the West Virginia Geological Survey of Pocahontas - County however the name is omitted.

Dismal Run is about one half a mile long and is situated on the lands now owned by Clyde Gillispie, and John R. Gum, and had the honor of having the location of the first circular sawmill brought to the Greenbank Community

The White Pine and Hemlock Trees stood so thick that the sun could not penetrate the foliage, and the place was so dark and gloomy that the early settlers dubbed it with the title "Dismal Run"

The first circular sawmill and steam engine brought to the community was located about 100 yards east of the County road on the Dismal Run, and owned by a man by the name of Pain. The mill was operated by William F. Gum in the year of 1884

The second Circular Saw mill and Steam Engine brought to the Greenbank Community, was operated by the Crowley Brathers, in the year of 1886 and was stationed on the West side of the road on the Dismal Run not far from the site of the first mill. These lumber contracts were operated, and sponcered by H.A. Yeager, and B.M. Yeager, since that time several different sawmills and Stave mills have been operated on the "Dismal Run."

The following is a list of the minor Branches and hollows leading into the North Fork Creek ; their names and why they received the name .

BRIDGE RUN. The Bridge Run so named because a log bridge crossed the Run on the site of the old original roadway , leading up the North Fork Creek to the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike at a place what is called "The State Line" this Bridge was built about the year of 1835 when a roadway was laid out to intersect the the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike .at the head of the North Fork Creek , The old Bridge site is now on the lands of Walter J. Brown the roadway having been changed to another location.

HAMILTON HOLLOW. The Hamilton Hollow received its name from the fact that James G. Hamilton settled on the west side of the hollow in the year of 1853 owned the land that included a portion of the hollow, cleared and erected a home in the wilderness , he reared a family and spent his life time at this home stead . the name of Hamilton Hollow will perpetuate his memory.

RATTLE-SNAKE HOLLOW. The Rattle Snake Hollow is so named by the fact that Samuel J. Sutton, Robert J. Brown, Otho W. Ruckman and French C. Sutton killed 108 Rattlesnakes in a den, while picking Huckleberries on the ridge nearby this was in the year of 1892. (Hence the name Rattlesnake Hollow and Ridge)

RUMBAUGH HOLLOW. The Rumbaugh Hollow (On the Buffalo Mountain Side) So named from the fact that the pioneer Jacob Rumbaugh had taken out a " Tommyhawk Right" for 20 Acres of land in the Creek bottom near the mouth of the Hollow , and had a Sugar camp there for a period of time from April 8th 1806 to June 9th 1812 His home place was on the lands now owned by Monroe Beard near Arbovale

ERVIN HOLLOW. THE Ervin Hollow, was named for Benjamin Ervin who had his home on the Buffalo Mountain at the head of the Hollow . He was killed in the time of the Civil War ; and later his son Newton Ervin made his home on the old homestead for a period of about 40 years.

ELLIOTT HOLLOW. The Elliott Hollow received its name from the fact that ~~the~~ James Elliott erected a home at the head of the hollow on the Buffalo mountain

James Elliott was a master mechanic, was a soldier of the Indian wars; was a private under the command of General George A. Custer , and General Reno. he was with Reno,s army when General Custers, army was massacred in 1876

Mr Elliotts affidavit was taken by Squire John P. Townsend in ~~1826~~ 1876 -for the purpose of securing a pension for Mr, Elliott as an Indian war veteren.

Mr Elliott died before the papers were ratified and sanctioned by the U.S.Government . Mr, Elliott was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War under command of General Kirby Smith, and Dick Taylor in the South West. After the war Mr, Elliott worked his way from Mississippi to Iowa , and from there in company with a man named Reynolds, went to the Dekotas on a trapping ~~e~~ expedition , and thereby enlisted in Custers Army.

KERR HOLLOW. The Kerr Hollow, wa^s named in hono^r of Loring D. Kerr who lived at the head of the Hollow on the Buffalo Mountain.

ROSS HOLLOW. The Ross hollow was so named by the Lumbermen of the North-Perk Lumber Company , due to the fact that Carl Rosberg who was woods foreman for the Company was killed in the Hollow by a running log down the mountain side ; he was nick-named ROSS by the employees, and they always when speaking of the Hollow called it " ROSS HOLLOW" and the name will always cling to it in honor of the good Woods Forman Carl Rosberg who lost his life in the Ross Hollow in the year of 1919.

JAKE POTATO PATCH HOLLOW. (On the Sutton Run)

The Jake Potato Hollow was so named from the fact that the Pioneer - Jacob Gillispie who lived in the pine and white oak section near what is now the Greenbank neighborhood, and had trouble in growing potatoes in that kind of soil. He went up in the head of this hollow, selected a spot in the rich black loam, cleared a potato patch, and the tradition is that the old California Potatoes grew large as coffee pots;

The old potato patch is marked by a few volatⁿeer peach trees

TALMAN HOLLOW - The Talman Hollow was named for James Talman one of the early settlers who went up the hollow, erected a sugar house or Camp and called it his own, and was thereby locally known as Talman Hollow. This was about the year of 1800.

LYNN GUMM HOLLOW. The Lynn Gum Hollow received its name from Lynnsie Gum, who was the progenitor of all the Gums in Highland, and Pocahontas Counties he would come across the Allegheny Mountain from the Virginia side and had his camping place in the hollow; He would hunt, and dig ginseng,

The foundation of his cabin and stone chimney are yet plain to be seen.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS